reality of a miture state, its blessedness and glory,

WORSHIP AT THE ACADEMY.

Human Pride and Reconciliation to God-Sermon by Rev. George J. Mingins.
Since free religious exercises were initiated at
the Academy of Music the congregations, which, at rst, were quite large, have been gradually decreasing in numbers each successive Sunday even-ng. On several occasions the Academy had been so stained by those who arrived at the building se time that the services opened. This, howings were a novelty, but latterly, the attend-bas been rapidly falling off in point of num-Last evening the building was about half

of Rev. Henry Powers. After singing and prayer Rev. George Mingias, of New York, was presented and addressed the assemblage. Though he had only come to make some informal remarks he asked ence of being allowed to select a text for those remarks. He selected, therefore, the fourth werse of the tenth psalm—"The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after

There were two points in theology he deemed of essential importance; the first was that all good came from God, and that whatever excellence percame from God, and that whatever excellence pertained to man God was the author. The second was that the evil and misery of mankind was his own. If we believed God's Word and studied it carefully, without bias, he thought we should have proof of it. He called attention to the point in the text that there is a character to be deduced. If we saw a man under the induence of drink in the streets we ticketed him as a wicked man. If we found a man openly committing sin we SETILED HIM COMPLETELY very soon, and could tell where he would go after be died. The absence of real piety in the heart involved a charge of wickedness in the sight of God. We are too apt to judge each other by human laws. We should judge a person honestly, and as we would desire to be judged. We must assert that the control of the property of the carefully and as we would desire to be judged. We must satisfy the food had given for our guidance, and which He declared our moral and religious status. Unless a man both the

catechize each other from that book which God had given for our guidance, and which He declared our moral and religious status. Unless a man hath the spirit of Christ he is none of His. A second point was a line of conduct to be explained. The wicked, said the psalmist, will not seek after God. In the first place, the speaker believed that man was allenated from God by sin, and that all men had followed the desires of their own wicked hearts until they had wandered for from Him. He believed that God's mercy was watching them, and that there were

men has followed the desires of their own wicked hearts until they had wandered far from Him. He befleved that God's mercy was watching them, and that there were

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN to-day who would declare that they had a witness within themselves that convinced them of these truths God had given them as a surety of His declaration of a peace that the world could neither give nor take away. There were men who admit that there was a God, and that it was right for Him to punish injustice and crime, who would not seek reconciliation with Him. In the great city of New York there were only 70,000 mp and women professing to serve God, and all the rest, what were they doing? Why, they were going along life's highway singing under condemnation of death, making light of the dectaration of God, who had dectared that while He keepeth mercy for thousands, He will in no wise spare the guity. It was sad, but true, that men even under condemnation of death refused to seek reconciliation with God. Infidels laughed at the Bible as a bundle of old women's lables. Mr. Mingins alluded to the desire of men to resemble some one or something great. How many sought to resemble a Fisk, a Tweed, or others of that sort How many young men there were straining after no greater idea than to get

And a carriage. How Ew, indeed, there were who desired to resemble Christ. The preacher called attention to another point—the cause assigned for this conduct. The psaims said, "The wicked through the pride of his heart." Ac. By pride Mr. Mingins meant an undue esteem of himself. It did not think how a man is convicted, as to the line he is living and the duty before him, if Satan can only fing into his breast this actilish pride. But a great many men, after they had become Caristians, were terrible cowards. Hen were not afraid to by Democrats or Republicans, and yet how many there were who, having this pride up their hearts, refused to be reconciled to fand the elements to the poor, but it required the pine of the pride of his p

THE NEW NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Handsomest Educational Institution in one of the most important buildings now in pourse of construction in this city is the new Normal College, situated on the block bounded by Fourth avenue on the west, Lexington avenue on the tast, Sixty-ninth street on the north and Sixty-eighth take the place now occupied by the Normal College debted to the present Board of Education, appointed in 1869 by Mayor Hall, for this magnificent female college. When the subject was first brought up before the Board of Education they agreed to offer a prize of \$1,200 for the best design suitable for the new college. That presented by Mr. Arthur Totten was awarded the premium. It was in the Gothic style of architecture, built of brown stone, and it was estimated would cost the city agreed upon this design with the exception of Mr. Nathaniel Sands, who raised an objection to the amount of expenditure, and finally gaining Mr. Sherwood and some others over to his views, the amount was reduced to \$350,000, which was after-Shorwood and some others over to his views, the amount was reduced to \$350,000, which was afterwards granted by an act of the Assembly. The new building will front on Fourth avenue, and cover the space of about thirty-two lots. It was designed by Mr. David Stagz, and is of the Enzabethan school of architecture; constructed of Phuladelphia brick, set in black cement, and the lower portion faced with yellow sandstone. The front of the building is ornamented in the centre with a very handsome tower, the design of which has been taken from that now adorning Dr. Philips' church, in Flith avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which is a copy of the tower of St. Magdalen's College, Oxford, and generally considered to be one of the handsomest collegate structures in the United Kingdom. The new Normal College is being built io accommodate 1,500 pupils, as in the present building they have not sufficient room. The average daily attendance of the past year was about 940 pupils, find on Depember 31, 1571, they registered 1,047. The building will contain class rooms for 1,500 scholars, and also a large assembly hall, with capacity for 2,000 persons. This hall will be used for fectures, general examinations, &c. The course of instruction will occupy, as at present, a space of three years, and the pupils will be divided into three classes, viz :—introductory, sophomore and seniors. Sufficient space will be left at the rear of the Normal College for building a training college, in which the pupils of the Normal College can be educated as teachers. Pupils will be received at this new educational palace after they have attained their fourteenth year. The average are of pupils in the present college is about this new educational palace after they have attained their fourteenth year. The average are of pupils in the present college is about sixteen, and by act of Legislature it will be necessary to have previously passed at least one year in one of the public schools. This latter clause it appears the Board of Education ar

and Madison avenues and Third avenue lines of cars.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Normal College will be celebrated to-morrow at noon. Should the weather prove unfavorable the exercises will take place on the first fair day. Mr. Bernard Smyth, President of the Department of Public Instruction, will preside. The exercises will commence with prayer by the Rev. Whilam Ormiston, D. D., one of the inhisters of the Collegiate Duich church, and after a little music Commissioner William Wood, chairman of the College Committee, will make a brief statement respecting the organization and progress of the Normal College. Commissioner Eroch L. Fancher will then deliver an address, after which the exercises will be concluded by a few remarks from President Thomas Hunter, of the Normal College. Messrs. William Wood, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Magnus Gross, Enoch L. Fancher and William L. Durros constitute the committee of the Board of Education who are in charge of the new Normal College.

ROW IN A WILLIAMSBURG BALLROOM. At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Frank McQuade was called into Union Hall, Clymer street and Division avenue, to quell a disturbance in the ballroom. While doing so the officer was severely but in the left hand and an artery severed. William Connolly and Thomas Frey, two of his assailants, were arrested and locked up.

SAINT PATRICK.

Service and Sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral Yesterday.

FATHER TOM BURKE AND THE SAINT.

The History, Career, Teaching and Characteristies of St. Patrick Eloquently Bescribed.

IRELAND'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Yesterday morning the Cathedral was crowded of persons who arrived late were unable to obtain admission. The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey officiated as celebrant, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. S. The deacons of honor were Very Rev. F. Lilly, O. S. D., and Very Rev. F. Bapst, S. J.; Rev. Father McNamee was deacon; Fathers Keane and Kearney, sub-deacons, and Rev. F. Kearney, master of ceremonies. After the Gospel had been chanted by Rev. Father McNamee, the celebrated Dominican In a moment all were silent. Every eye was directed toward the great pulpit orator, and every ear strained to catca the first sound of his voice. The reverend father selected the following as his

text:—"Let us now praise men of renown, and our fathers in their generation • • • these men of mercy whose godly deeds have not failed; good things continue with their seed. Their posterity are a holy inheritance; and their seed nath stood in the covenants of their children for their sake remain for ever; their seed and their giory shall not be forsaken. Let the people show forth their wisdom and the Church declare their praise." (Eccli. 44.) After which was to obey the command of God oxpressed in the text, the father descanted at length upon the celebration of saints by the Church. He traced rapidif, but graphically, the establishment of Christianity in the world, and as to its introduction to Ireland by St. Patrick, he proceeded to say as fol-

tianity in the world, and as to its introduction to Ireland by St. Patrick, he proceeded to say as follows:—

The conversion of Ireland from the time of St. Patrick, a landing to the day of his death, is, in many respects, the attrangest fact in the history of the Church. The saint met with no opposition; his career resembles more the triumphant progress of a king than the difficult lacor of a missionary. The Gospel, with its lessons and precepts of self-denial, prayer, of purity, in a world of the violence which selzes on heaven, is not congenial to fallen man. His pride, his passions, his blindness of intellect and hardness of heart, all oppose the spread of the Gospel; so that the very fact that mankind has so universally accepted it, is adduced as a proof that it must be from God. The work of the Catholic missionary has, therefore, ever been, and must continue to be, a work of great labor with apparently small results. Such his it ever been among all the nations, and yet Ireland seems a grand oxception. She is, perhaps, the only country in the work of one man. He cound her universally Pagan; he left her universally Christian. She is, again, the only nation that never cost her aposite an hour of sorrow, a single tear, a drop of blood. She welcomed him like a friend, took the Word from his has, made it at once the leading feature of her life, put it into the blood of her children and into the language of her most familiar thoughts, and repaid her benefactor with her utmost veneration and love. And much, truly, had young Christian lreland to love and venerate in her great aposite, All sanctity, coming as it does from God, is an imitation of God in man. This is the meaning of the word of the aposite "those whom he foreknew and predestined to be made comformable to the linage of His Son, the same He called, and justified, and glorined." Conformity to the mange of God is therefore Christian perfection or sanctity, "the mystery which was hidden from eternity with Christ in God." But as our Lord Jesus Christ, "in w

men and oreturen? and Pouer said to them, do penance, and be baptized every one of you." This
spirit of penance was essentially Patrick's. His
you'd ad been and the served from callest only
you'd and been and the served from callest only
you have ally in purity, in holy lear and love. Yet
for the carciesmers and slight indiscretions of his
first years he was filled with compunction, and
with a lie-long sorrow. His sin, as ne cailed it,
was always before him, and with the prophet he
cried out, "who will give water to my nead and a
fountain of tears to mine eyes, and I will weep
day and night." In his journeyings he was wont
to spend the night in prayer and lears and buter
self-reproach, as if he was the streatest of sinners;
and when he hastened from "Royal Meath" into
the far west of the island we read that when Lent
approaches the self-the sel

powers, is THE POPE OF ROME, the visible head of God's Church, the

Bishops, the centre of unity and of doctrine, the rock and the corner stone on which the whole edited in the Caurch is founded and built up. All this he pointed out in the Scriptures, from the words of our Lord to Peter. Peter was the shepherd of the word, whose duty it was to "feed both lambs and ne pointed out in the Scriptures, from the words of our Lord to Peter. Peter was the shepherd of the wold, whose duty it was to "feed both lambs and sheep" with "every word that cometh from the mouth of God." Peter was the rock to sustain and uphold the Church: "thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church" (words which are the very fouchstone of faith in these days of sorrow). Peter's was the strong, unerring voice which was ever to be heard in the Church, defining her doctrines, warning off enemies, denouncing errors, rebuking sinners, guidang the doubtrul, strengthening the weak, confirming the strong; and Jesus said "thou, O Peter, confirm thy brethren." Patrick taught the Irish people not to be scanhalized if they saw the cross upon Peter's shoulders, and the crown of thorns upon His head, for so Christ lives in His Church and in her supreme Pastor; but He also taught them that he who strikes Peter strikes the Lord; He taught them what history has taught us, that "whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be bruised; and upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." He taught them that in the day when trey separated from Peter they separated from Christ, as did the foolish mea in the Gospel:—"After this many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him. Then Jesus said to the tweive, will you also go away? And Simon Peter answered him, Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of evernal life." Thus it was, my brethren, that He bound them to "the rock of ages," to Peter's chair, with firmest bonds of obedience and love, and miused into their souls that

of obedience and love, and infused into their souls that

SUPENATURAL INSTINCT,

which, for 1,500 years, has kept them, through good report and evil report, through persecution and sorrow, faithful and loyal to the Holy Set of Rome. It was a bond of obedience and love that bound Ireland to Rome. Thus, it the beginning of the seventh century, when the Irish Bishops assembled to consider the question of celebrating Easter, we find the fathers selecting some "wise and humble men," and sending them to Rome for instruction, "as children to their mother;" and this in obedience to a primitive law of the irish Church, which enacted that, in every difficulty that might arise, "the question should be referred to the Head of Cities," as Rome was calted. This devotion to the Holy See saved Ireland in the da; of trial.

The next great feature in Patrick's preaching was devotion to the Monter of God. Of this we have abundant proof in the numerous churches built and dedicated to God under her name. Teampoill Multry, or Mary's Church, became a familiar name in the land. In the far west of Ireland, where the traditions of our holy faith are still preserved, enshrined in the purest form of our grand old Celtic language, the sweet name of the Mother of God is heard in the purest form of our grand old Celtic language, the sweet name of the Mother of God is heard in the purest form of our grand old Celtic language, the sweet name of the Mother. And so it was that Patrick sont his Catholic doctrines nome to the bearts of the people. He preached Jesus Christ under the name by which the bestill known and adored in that far western land (Mac na Maighdine), "The Virgin's Son" thus admirably insinualing the great mystery of the lacarnation, and preaching Jesus through Mary, and Mary herseli he preached, with all her graces and glories, as "Mary Mother." The example of her virginal purity and maternal loye as made the type of a superior of the faith, when they would express their love and appreciate her, that, in a lew years after their c SUPERNATURAL INSTINCT, ,500 years, has kept them, through good

shield over Ireland in the day of her battle for the faith.

The third great prominent point in St. Patrick's preaching was the doctrine of purgatory, and, consequently, careful thought and carnest prayer for the dead. This is attested by the ordinances of the most ancient Irish synods, in which oblations, prayers and sacrifice for the dead are frequently mentioned, as evinently being the practice, frequent and loving, of the Church.

They were not unmindful of the dead. "like

being the practice, frequent and loving, of the Church.

They were not unmindful of the dead, "like others who have no nope." Every ancient church had its little gravyard, and he jealous care of the people, even to this day, for these consecrated spots, the loving tenacity with which they have clung to them at all times, speak of their faith in this great doctrine, and tell us how much lrish hope and love surrounds the grave. "Nothing is our own except our dead," says the poet, and so these affectionate hearts took with joy the doctrine or mercy, and carried their love and their prayer beyond the tomb into the realms of explainon, where the dross of earth is purged away, the gold and sliver refined and souls saved are prepared for Heaven, "yet so as by ire." This doctrine of the Church, so forcibly taughe by Patrick, and warmly accepted by the Irish people, was also a great defence to the nation's faith during the long ages of persecution and sofrow.

borrow.

Devouon to the mother of God was the next great feature of Patrick's preaching and of Ireland's Catholicity. The image of all that was fairest in nature and grace, which arose before the eyes of the people, as depicted by the great Apos les, capit-valed their imaginations and their hearts. They called her in their prayers "Midendheelish," their daring Virgin. In every family in the land the eldest daughter was a Mary; every irish mail or mother emulated the purity of her virginal innocence or the strength and leaderness of her maternal love. With the keenness of love they associated their daily sorrows and joys with hers; and the methable grace of maiden modesty which clung to the very mothers of Ireland seemed to be the brightest reflection of Mary which and lingered upon the earth.

Finally the great Saint established between the propie and their priesthood the firmest bonds of mutual confidence and love. In the Carholic Church the priest is separated from men and consecrated to God. The duties of his office are so high, so holy and supernatural, and require such purity of life and devotion of soul, that he must of necessity life and devotion of soul, that he must of necessity stand aloof from among men and ongage nimself with God; for, to use the words of the Apostic, ne is "the minister of Christ and the dispenser of the mysteries of God." The Irish Church knew no childhood, no ages of painful and uncertain struggle to put on Christian usages and establish Christian traditions. Like the children in the early ages of the Church, who were confirmed in infancy immediately after baptism, Ireland was called upon as soon as converted to become at once the mother of saints, the nome and refuge of learning, the great instructress of the nations; and, perhaps, the history of the world does not exhibit a more striking and giorious sight than Ireland for the 300 years immediately following her conversion to the Catholic faith. The whole island was covered with schools and monasteries, in which men the mest renowned of their age, both for learning and sanctity, received the thousands of students who flocked to them from every land. Whole cities were given up to them, as we read of Armagh, which was divided into three parts:—"Trian-more," or the town proper: "Trian-Patrick," or the Latin quarter, the home of the foreign students.

A long historical sketch of the religious history of freiand was introduced here, after which the bear.

agh," or the Latin quarter, the home of the foreign students.

A long historical sketch of the religious history of Ireland was introduced here, after which the perpetuity of the faith was referred to as follows:—
Ireland's preservation of the Catholic faith has been a puzzle to the world, and men have sought to explain in many different ways the extraordinary phenomenon. Some ascribe it to our natural autipathy and opposition to England and everything English; others again allege the strong conservatism of

phenomenon. Some ascribe it to our natural antipathy and opposition to England and everything English; others again allege the strong conservatism of

THE IRISH CHARACTER,
and its veneralion for ancient rites and usages, merely because they are ancient, while English historians gand philosophers love to attribute it to the natural obstinacy and wrong-headedness which they say is inherent in the Irish. I do not deny that among the minor and human causes that influenced in religious action of the Irish people, there may have been a haired and detestation of England. The false religious action of the Irish people, there may have been a haired and detestation of England. The false religious action of the Irish people, there may have been a haired and detestation of England. The false religious action of the tracherously and foully the blood of ner bravest sons; the nauseous dose of Protestantism was mixed in the bowl that polisoned the last of her great earls, own Roc O'Neil. All this may have told with the Irish people; and I also admit that a Church and religion claiming to be of God with such a divinely-appointed head as the subtly Henry the Eighth, such a nursing mother as the chaste Elizabeth, such gentic missionaries as the humane and teneer-hearted Oliver Cromwell, may have presented difficultes to a people whose wits were sharpened by adversity, and who were not wholly ignorant of the Christian character as illustrated in the history and traditions of their native land.

We may also admit to a slight extent the conservatism of the lirish character and its veneration for antiquity. Oh, how much our fathers had to love in their native land.

We may also admit to a slight extent the conservatism of the lirish character and its veneration for antiquity. Oh, how much our fathers had to love in their nations with their chipsitality; their protections before the same string of the more of the short of their fath, "the great king," upnoiding the crucin's before his army on the more of the short of their fath, "with

still rung out as of old through mere love of ancient usage, although their ringing from Protestant towers in the early morning has no meaning whatever, for it invites to no service or prayer. And yet in the essential mailer of religion, where antiquity itself is a proof of truth, the conservative English gave up the old faith for the new; while the Irishmother of the old religion rather than turn for one obstant to the strange imposture of the new. But none of these purely natural explanations can explain the supernatural fact that a whole people preferred, for ten generations, confiscation, exile and death, rather than surrange their faith; and the true reason lies in the all-important circumstance in at the religion of the Irish people was the true religion of Jesus Christ, bringing not only light to the intelligence, but grace and strength to the heart and will of the unation. The light of their divine faith showed them the hollowness and failacy of Protestantism, in which they recognized an outrage upon commen sense and reason, as well as upon god; and the grace of their noty Catholic religion enabled them to suffer and die in its defence. Here it is that we recognize the providence of God in the preaching of St. Patrick. The new and false religion assailed precisely these points of Catholic teacaing which he had engraved most deeply on the mind and heart of Ireland, as if he had anticipated the trial and prepared for it. Attachment to the Holy See was more than a sentiment—It was a passion in the Irish boson. Through good report and evil report sireland was always faithful to Peter's chair, and it is a curious fact that when the Christian world was comissed by the pretensions of antitan evil report sireland was always faithful to Peter's chair, and it is a curious fact. that when the Christian world was comissed by the pretensions of antitand propared for the report and evil report sireland was always faithful to Peter's chair, and it is a curious fact. that when the Christian was the faithful people of G

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

The directors of the Academie des Beaux Arts have resolved to introduce some innovations this year. Owing to the embarrassed financial condition it has been decided that a certain charge for week, when the salon will be free, as formerly. A matter of still more importance from an art point of view is the announced intention of rejecting such works as do not give evidence of considerable merit. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and one that might be imitated in our own Academy exhibitions with great advantage to that institution as well as have decided also on the formation of a museum, to be made up of copies of celebrated pictures. We cannot say that we like the idea much, as copies of great paintings are seldom successful, and can be well executed only by men who could employ their time much better in giving form and expression to original works, into which they might infuse something of the living spirit within them instead of trying to galvanize the souls of other men into new life.

If we may judge from the evidence furnished at the late art sales in Paris the heavy mistortunes that have fallen upon her have not much diminishe her love for what is beautiful, nor her ability to mark that love by generous recognition. A fine work by Tryon, "Lows Drinking at a Pond," brought the large sum of \$2.00 in gold; "The beath of Hassan," by Delacroix, \$1,000, and a landscape by Junus Dupré \$1,000. A funour to hains circulated in Paris by the imperialist party that the Vendome column will be shortly restored, but there is strong reason to regard it simply as a canard, intended to feet the popular pulse and keep the Bonapartes before the popular mind. It is said that when the restoration takes place the redictious classical statue which crowned the column will be replaced by THE LITTLE COAPORAL, in his well known gray coat, as appealing more directly to the popular sentiment. It will take all the glory of the carrier trumphs of the Corsican tyrant to blot out the memory of the reign of Napoleon the Little, and we are rather inclined to think to the think and we are rather inclined to think to the carrier trumphs of the Corsican tyrant to bot out the memory of the reign of Napoleon the Little, and we are rather inclined to think to the carrier without the ones there are really very few men in France who want the Bonapartes back again.

The line art exhibition at Ghent has been remarkably successiul, purchases to something like fortyfive thousand dollars being announced—a most unmark that love by generous recognition. A fine work

The nie art exhibition at then has been remarkably successiul, purchases to something like lorty-five thousand dollars being announced—a most unusual occurrence at a provincial exhibition. In Paris a subscription has been opened at the Ecole des Beaux Arts to delray the expense of a monument to the memory of

THE GALLANT YOUNG PAINTER,
Henri Regnault, whose paintings, "An Execution in a Moorisn Palace" and an equestrian portrait of

Henri Regnault, whose paintings, "An Execution in a Moorisn Palace" and an equestrian portrait of General Prim, attracted such general notice in the London international Exhibition has year. When the Prussian's besigged Paris this gitted artist had down his brush and buckled on a sword. He left fighting gallantly in the action at Buzenval.

The Moniteur Beige claims that the Belgian artists disposed of paintings to the amount of \$41,000 at the London international Exhibition.

The Emperor of Austria has generously contributed 100,000 for the restoration of the Museum of Nancy.

The interesting controversy as to the correct pose of he Milo Venus, which was caused by M. Felix Ravaisson's statement that a grievous family had been committed in the restoration of the Grecian masterpiece, seems likely to be set finally at rest by the exhibition of three casts of the fagure, in two of which the errors in the restoration which M. Ravaisson discovered had been corrected. The result of the correction is generally admitted to give an obvious accession of grandeur and elevation to the figure. It is not yet determined whether the proposed alteration can be effected without danger of injury to the marble statue, and unless this guestion can be sansfactorily settled no rectification will be attempted.

It is reported that a picture by Titian, styled "La

Backsfactorily settled no rectification will be attempted.

It is reported that a picture by Titian, styled "La Vierge au Vohe," has been discovered in an old nouse at Turin, where it is said to have been removed soon after the taking of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, since which event it has been lost sight of.

The exhibition of fine arts, which is held every other rear in Maurid according to the established rules, was opened on the 15th of October, after four years had passed without one. The three branches of art—painting, sculpture and architecture—are supposed to be represented; but the paintings are alone worthy or notice, and are far the most numerous, but their numbers are greater than their ar-

tistic merit.

M. Beule has resumed his lectures on Pompell, which were interrupted by the Franco-Prussian

which were interrupted by the reaction on Friday, war.

In his lecture at the Royal Institution on Friday, "On Certain Conditions of Vision as Affecting the Works of Panners," Dr. Liebreten, occulist to St. Thomas' Hospital, wai try to show that Turner and Mulready labored under disease of the eyes during the latter part of their lives, and that this disease gave their pictures many of their most characteristic peculiarities.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GERMAN BROTHERS. IN-LAW-ONE KILLED.

IN-LAW-ONE KILLED.

[From the Chicago Times, March 16.]

On Wednesday afternoon a murder was committed at Gross Point, a settlement about sixteen mites north of this city. Though the crime has created the most intense excitement in that vicinity, its origin is but little understood by the regularly elected coroner of the county or by the police authorities, for reasons which shall be hereafter explained. From the meagre intelligence which has found its way into the city, it would appear that there was an auction at a German house in Gross Point on Wednessay, at which a large number of the German residents of the place were gathered. Among those present were Peter Schmidt and Michael Shaffer, who belonged to the neighborhood of Winetka. These men are brothers-in-law, and it would seem that for some time previous they had been on very unfriendly terms. While the auction was progressing each drank a great deal, and before its close they met at the house of Paul Herter. Under the influence of intoxication the old quarrel was renewed, and all that friends could do laised to bring harmony. Efforts were made to separate the two, but these only served to increase their animosity for each other and inflame their desires for revenge. Finding that those present would not permit a fight Schmidt watched his opportunity and suddenly drew a revolver, one champer of which he discharged at Schaffer. The ball told with fatal effect, as the man ieli dead almost instantly. The murderer was taken into custody, and the body was removed to await the action of the coroner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Daniel Clifford, of No. 301 West Twenty-seventh street, appeared before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and complained that, while passing through West Twentysixth street at an early hour yesterday morning, he was assaulted and knocked down by William McCann and three unknown men, who forcibly took his waten from his pocket. McCann was arrested by Officer Frazier, of the Twentieth precinct, and yesterday morning locked up by Justice Cox at Jetterson Market, to appear for trait.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Processions, Dinners, Balls, Orations and General Festivities.

"A GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND,"

It is but once in seven or eight years that St. Patrick's Day happens to fall on Sunday, and, as a natural consequence, all secular and civic as well as military observances of the festival will have to take place to-day. Yesterday, luckily, was not the day on which out-door festivities were to take place, as the streets and sidewalks were very sloppy, owing to the meited snow, and, had the procession taken place, many a new pair of boots and many a clean white shirt would have been splashed with the mud and slop of the highways.

To-day, if the weather is fine and dry, and with a good, cheerful sun above in the heavens, the pro-cession will no doubt surpass that of any previous year. One of the enief leatures of the display this year will be the turnout of the "Gallowglasses," a body of men in the costume of the ancient Irish warriors, who were just as good pagans in their hearts as much as they are good Catholics at present.

Many of our public buildings will to-day display the Irish and American flags, and in the evening all theatres will be filled with joyous crowds, eager and willing to celebrate the natal day of Ireland's willing to celebrate the natal day of Ireland's patron saint. At some of the theatres there will be special performances given to commemorate the lestival. The Sixty-ninth regiment non-commissioned officers' bail, which will come off in the evening, is always the occasion of fun, irolic, good fellowship and enjoyment. Those gentiemen who may have the good fortune to attend the dinner of the Knights of st. Patrick, at Demonico's, will have an opportunity of listening to that rare and gifted orator, the great Dominican frair, Father Tom Burke, whose with a different liner, specifica are said to be far more enjoyable than his efforts in the pupilt.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will hold their eighty-eighth annual dinner at the hotel Brunswick.

to be far more enjoyable than his efforts in the pulpit.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will hold their eighty-eighth annual dinner at the hotel Brunswick, corner of Fiftan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and several distinguished guests are expected to be present on the occasion. One of the leasures of the procession will be the cocked nat, which is to be worn by Mr. John Henry, and Which was captured at sedan by a Prussiant Ulian and sent to this country. Mr. Henry is to represent the mercantile interest of the metropolis in the procession. The Ancient Order of Hibernans, the most powerful risk organization in America, will turn out, it is said, fally twenty thousand men in line if the weather is at all toleracle. This order is of great strength in this city, and there will be several new banners in its ranks. The St Patrick Mutual Allimance, composed wholly of natives of the province of Munster in Ireland, will parade 5,000 men, and the Barry Enewoient Association, chiefly composed of matives of the county Wexford, will turn out 50 men, and the temperance societies will turn out about twelve thousand strong, so that it is quite provable there will be 50,000 processionists in the Legion of St. Patrick a Fenian organization) 350 men, and the temperance societies will turn out with full ranks.

In the evening the Innisfallen Club, of Harlem, will give a ball, to which the fashion and beauty of that focality will be fired. As soon as the military, under command of Colonel James Cayanagh, shall have passed the right of the civic bodies cach society in its order will fall into column and proceed down Second avenue to Second street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham street, up Second street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham street, up Second street to the Bowery in Common Council; up Broadway to Union square, satuting and passing round Washington's monument: down Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue; up Seventh avenue to Thirty-lourth street, across Thirty-lourth street, to Seventh avenue; up Seven

Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York.

Aucient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, of Morriss
Westchesier county.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3, of Westche
N. 1.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3, of Westchester,
N. Y.

Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, New York.
St. Brüget's Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society.
Trapblock Makers' United Protective and Benevolent Society.
St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
Young Men's St. James Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Columba's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Sabriel's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society, Brooklyn.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Society,

thopy's church, Greenpoint.

Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D. St. Patrick's Alliance Mutual B. B. Association.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated yesterday evening with great éclat in Man-hattan College by the Jasper Literary Club. The splendid college hall was crowded to inconvenience by a large and respectable audience. The entertainment consisted of specches, singing and music. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Cunnion with a splendid address on religious institutions. Mr. E. Burke delivered an eloquent oration on the Portents of the Day, Mr. Waish on the Conflict between Catholicism and Infidelity. Mr. S. Byrne on America s Greatness, Mr. Bower on the Sons of Fame and Fortune, Mr. Adams on Archbishop Spaloing, Mr. A. Norris on Erin's Exiles in the New World, and Mr. Geer on the Day We Celebrate. The subjects were all well chosen, well written and admirably delivered. The two closing orations by Mr. Norris and Mr. Geer evoked the most enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. The young orators seemed to be more Irish than the Irish themselves, Father O'Flancrity closed the entertainment in a patriotic and eloquent speech, in which he congratulated the talented members of the Jasper Laterary Club on their brilliant success. He paid a high tribute to the plety, neroism and vitality of the Irish race, and predicted a bright future for Ireland. He conduded in the well-known yerse of the Irish poet, T. D. Sullivan: were opened by Mr. Cunnion with a splendid ad-

God save Ireland, say we proudly; God save Ireland, say we all.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN JERSEY.

The natal day of Ireland's patron saint will be celebrated nowhere with more spirit and lervor than in Jersey City. The Hibernian and Father Mathew societies will have a procession, the route extending about eight miles. The Knights of St. Patrick will hold a grand banquet this evening at Cooper's Hali, at which several prominent men from different parts of the State will be present. The Emmet Guard will have a ball at St. John's Hail. The Friendly Sons of Ireland will dine at Taylor's Hotel.

ST. PATRICK AND THE HERALD BIGGRA-PHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the sketch of St. Patrick's life in your issue of

yesterday your usually correct "gleaner" is very fanity, or muliciously incorrect in his account of the birth of the Saint, his captivity and the religion of the ancient Scots, as the Irish were then called. He must have been in a great hurry to interview the pious old gentieman, and I fear he has only caught a glimpse at "Chamber," or some other equally terse and false authority.

caught a glimpse at "Chamber," or some other equally terse and false authority.

First—For the last fifty years it is conceded by every writer of any authority that the Saint was born in Armorica, near Bulong-sur-Mere, in the vicinity of Lonavem. or Bononia, and is so stated in his confessions as "Bonavem Tabernit," It is also proven that it was in the year 403, "Niall-Nool-Gnaliach" (Niall of the nine hostages) ravaged Gaul and captured 200 hostages, and among them St. Patrick; but Niall himself was killed by a poisoned arrow on the banks of the Liana, near where St. Patrick's father resided—named Calphuraus, son of Potilus, a Roman officer and deacon, as appears by his letter to Coroticus, where the Saint refers to the Romans as his fellow citizens. The Apostle was baptized by the mame of "Succath," which signifies "brave in battle," and the name of Patricus was conferred on him by St. Cetestine, as indicative of his rank, a Christian order of nobility created by Charlemagne. Hence the name of Paddy has a 1r nigher origin and meaning than your Adolphus Charles Augustus, &c.

**Second—There were no "grand old vikings" near Ireland at that period or for centuries after, and they never disposed of the "sweet child" to one of the Irish chieftains, so that fact most be an imagination of the New England poets, who are very like the vikings. Eyen the old Romans then kept their distance.

**Third—As to their religion being that probably now prevalent in the Full Islands, with a savage

(good word for a scissors gleaner) faith. "on whose great lestivals the blood of human beings was split upon the altars of their faise gods." I have only to state that I dare him to produce any decent authority that any numan victim was ever sacrificed in Ireland on any festival, "great" or small, or any human blood shed there for faith or sacrifice before the glorious Reformation, since which time blood has been there shed, in which your gleaner, if under seven leet, could easily swin; and still they keep the faith of Patricius.

"Labineau—"Histoire de Bretagne." vol. 2, p. 7—snow that the country of the Morini, in which Boulogue stood, was included in Armorica.

RACING IN FRANCE.

[From Bell's Life in London, March 2] PORCHEPONTAINE.

From Bell's Liie in London, March 2]

PORCHEFONTAINE.

The French racing season did not commence under very anapicious circumstances last Sunday, as the fields at Porchofontaine were unusually small, and the weather was likewise very uniavorable. Such a bad start was hardly deserved by the managers of these races, for they are really very liberal in all their programmes, and there was little to find iamit with in the present card, considering it boasted of 169 soys., given money, for three events. The first of these was a Hurdle Race, for maiden horses at the jumping game, and only two very moderate ones came out for it, the winner, Geramum, being a son of M. Delmanre's old horse, Cagliostro, who has hitherto been little heard of. The Handleap Steeple Chase had only three acceptances. Dolona, Coutrebande and Flora, and, the first-named decining to put in an appearance, reduced this event to a match also, and olds of two to one were naturally laid on Contrebande, for Flora is only a pony, though a very remarkable one, for, after being sold in Paris for about fifteen sovereigns, she got into M. Borda's stable, won many steeple chases, and subsequently carried M. F. Roy all through the Prussian war. Luck was on the slide of the little herothe again to-day, for, the favorite falling left her to canter in by nerself. The Selling Steeple Chase brought five longether, and the musical Catomus, who is well known in England, had it all his own way. A better day's sport may be expected at La Marche next Sunday, for it will be quite an exceptional case if the Prix d'Essai at least does not comprise a fair number of competitors, and the contest is always interesting, sean a lot of good horses have, in years gone by, made their debut in this race—the celebrated Cosmopolite among others.

chared; the second doubled her entry; two miles six furiongs.

M. A. de lorda's b. m. Flora (h. b.), by Florin, aged, 120 lbs.

M. W. Maurice's b. m. Contrebande, 6 yrs.

134 lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Contrebande. The favorite fell at the second fence, and getting loose, some time chapsed before sne was caught and remounted. Flora in the meantime cantering round by herseif.

A Stains STEPLE Chase (handicar) of 1,000f. for all horses; the winner to be claimed for 5,000f.; entrance 100°, 25 ft.; two miles.

Mr. H. Macevov's b. h. Cadomus, by the Flying Dutchman out of Fringe, 6 years, 131 lbs.

1 Count de Perregaux's or. m. Aladou, 6 years, 128 lbs.

Baron de Terwagne's ch. h. Le Saphir, 6 years, Baron de Terwagne's ch. h. Le Saphir, 6 years,

n de Terwagne's ch. h. Le Saphir, 6 years 131 lbs. Count d'Evry's ch. g. Mútual (late Eiscaine), aged

122 los.
Mr. B. Buli's Ch. g. Brockfesby, aged, 112 lbs.
Betting -6 to 4 against Le Saphir, and 3 to 1 es
against Cadomus and Amadou. Cadomus made the running, and won just as he liked by a length ten lengths between second and third, Mutual a bad fourth, Brocklesby fell.

A UTOPIAN COLONY IN KANSAS.

A Settlement Upon the Plan of Assuciation to Be Made in Neosho Valley-The Details of the Project. Another project of Western emigration has be

recently started by Mr. W. P. Tomlinson, a journalist of this city, similar to that upon which the colony of Greeley, in Colorado, was founded. He thinks it probable that the location of the new

THE NEOSHO VALLEY, in Southern Kansas, about forty miles south of Fort Scott, on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles from Greeley. As yet, however, the selection of the site is in abeyance. A meeting was held last evening at No. 11 Second street of those who propose to join in the scheme, and a committee was appointed to survey the and a committee was appointed to survey the States of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska in search of the most suitable apot for the miniature Utopia. The quanties of country and climate which it is hoped to secure are those of heathfuiness, contiguity to railroad settlements, bure and easy intercourse with the East, fortinty of soil, and a plentitude of wood and water. For the reason that these are the characteristics of Southern Kansas more than of any other region, Mr. Tominson thinks it the most desirable, a residence there of several years naving given him a very thorough knowledge of the merits of the country.

The PLAN OF ASSOCHATION.

The persons who propose to form the company of settlement will, be required to subscribe to or purchase the stock, of which there are to be at starting 100 shares each of \$100, the number which one man can hold being limited to five. With each of these shares will be given a deed for a farm of twenty acres and a share for five building its in the propose town, for which eighty acres will be set aside. The funds obtained through this intended to invest in the purchase of land, probably two thousand and eighty acres.

VOCATIONS.

The three distinctive pursuits of the inhabitants

in the purchase of land, probably two thousand and eighty acres.

VOCATIONS.

The three distinctive pursuits of the inhabitants of this Utopian settlement will be agriculture, trade and manufacture.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The government will be upon a peculiarly organized plan. Each resident will be a member of the association of the colony. Each share will entitle the holder to one vote. There will be a board of trustees, who will report to the association annually. One of the principal laws will be that no intoxicating beverages shall be used, bought or sold in the limits of the community. Every settler must be of a strictly moral and temperate character.

The colony will be given the name of Union, and will be modelled in many respects after that of Greeley. The persons who have already engaged in the movement are larmers of Pennsylvania and a few gentlemen of this city, all of whom intend to emigrate within the present year.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Denth of a Bride. The Pittston (Pa.) Gazette gives the following particulars of a most distressing case of hydrophobia :—About eleven weeks ago a young lady named Cox, daugnter of Miles Cox, of Stoddardsville, went into the yard to kill some chickens. The dog fol-lowed her, and picking up one of the chickens ran off with it. She chased him with a stick to recover it, and coming up with him he turned upon her and bit her in the arm, lacerating it fearfully. Her mother and brother coming to the rescue, were also badly bitten by the infariated beast. The Her mother and brether coming to the rescue, were also badly bitten by the infuriated beast. The wounds healed, however, and nothing more was thought of the matter. The young woman was engaged to be married to a young man hving at Goltsboro, named Alfren Kerrick, and the wedding was appointed to come off at that place about two weeks ago. On the wedding morning as she was about to perform her ablutions the sight of water sent a shiver through ner whole system and irightened her, and at the breakfast table the coffee had such an effect upon her that she spilled it over the table. She then complained of feeling un veil, and her friends advised her to remain at home; but she said she did not want to disappoint Al, and, accompanied by a sister, proceeded to Goldsboro, where the wedding ceremony was performed. Immediately after this she was seized with spassus, bearing all the indications of hydrophobia. In one of her lucid intervals she warned the company that she would bite them if they did not keep away from her. "But," said she to her nusband, "Al, you need not be afraid, I won't but you." In one of her peroxylisms she bit a lady who was endeavoring to soothe her. It was the wile of Doc. Hoffman, who drives the stage from Goldsboro to the Sand Cut. on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Wesfern Raiiroad. Soon after assuring her husband that she would not bite him she was seized with convinsions, and, laying back in his arms, died. We have seidom been called upon to record so sad a case as this. For one moment a happy brief and then the victim of a horrid death. The other members of the family who were bitten by the dog nave not, as yet, displayed any symptoms of the disease, but they live in hourly dread.

ALARMING SPREAD OF SMALLPOX IN PLAIN

PIELD, N. J. The town of Plainfield, N. J., is greatly excited The town of Plainfield, N. J., is greatly excited just now over the alarming spread of smallpox in that neighborhood and the loose manner in which physicians and the local health authorities treat cases. There are now no less than twelve or thirteen cases in the village. The Board of Health have just purchased, for 3.200, a frame nouse to be used as a smallpox hospital. Patients have been allowed to roam about iong before they were fully cured. A story is related, on good authority, to the effect that two men were bared to bury a deceased smallpox victim, each to receive \$25 and a suit of cibries. They got \$10 a piece and started on their errand, but, as in the case of the Newark Almshouse man, one of them got drunk by the way and the other threw up the job. It is suggested that the corpse and the wagon may still be standing in the middle of the road,